CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1858.

New Submarine Telegraph Cable.

A company at Baltimore is now engaged in manufacturing "Rogers' Deep Sea Cord." It is little more than a quarter of an inch in diameter, or one-third the size of the Atlantic cable, already laid down, and consists of a copper wire in the centre, about as large as a good sized knitting needle, covered first with a layer of gutta percha, and next with a braid of fine flax or hemp thoroughly saturated with pitch. It is flexible, yet very solid, and it is thought, will prove durable. Lieut. Maury, in a letter to the manufacturers at Baltimore, under date of Oct. 29th, says:

"You ask my opinion of your submarine telegraphic cord: It is just the thing. Another beauty of your cord besides its cheapness, is its *manageability*; you can stow on board of one vessel enough of it to span the Atlantic; she can then, to use a sailor's term, "pay and go" with it, and run across the ocean as quick as though she were making an ordinary passage. Moreover, she can lay it at any season of the year, the only condition as to weather being that she should not encounter a gale heavy enough to "toe the toe." It is a fact not generally known, common lines of hemp-flax, etc., when subjected to deep sea pressure become specifically heavier than the water. In one of his deep sea soundings on the telegraphic plateau, Lieut. Dayman hauled up 200 fathoms of sounding-line in a coil as heavy as lead from the bottom. A piece of pine plank sunk to the depth of 500 fathoms, hauled up and thrown overboard, will sink like a stone.

The wrapping which you propose is of such a nature that it will become heavy with deep sea pressure, and cause your cord to sink faster and faster the deeper it goes.

[Signed,] M. F. MAURY."

It is announced that the Company will soon be ready to take contracts to make, lay, and warrant the working of this cord for any distance required.

Republican Festival at DeKalb Centre.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

STEAMBOAT, Nov. 25, 1858.

The Douglasites of DeKalb Centre having had a little blow-out a week or two since in celebration of their minority victory. The Republicans of that thriving town determined to show them how to get up a festival, so that in future they might be more successful. Consequently invitations were sent out for a Republican Supper at the Walkup House, on Tuesday evening last. It was an exceedingly muddy night, but notwithstanding this fact, over thirty ladies and gentlemen went up from Steamboat, and they found assembled nearly a hundred and fifty of the masculine and feminine Republicans of De Kalb with a respectable sprinkling of the Democracy who couldn't stay away from so brilliant an assemblage.

The ballroom of the Walkup House was elegantly festooned with evergreen, and adorned with appropriate inscriptions. Over one end of the hall were the words, in large gilt letters:

ILLINOIS A REPUBLICAN STATE.

Along the walls, on either side, were placed the names of the following of our sister States which have declared in favor of Republican principles this fall: "Minnesota," "Wisconsin," "Ohio," "New York," "Massachusetts," "New Jersey," "Michigan," "Pennsylvania," "Vermont," "Maine," "Iowa," "Kansas." Each of these names was received by a wreath of ever-green. At the other end of the hall were the words "Welcome All." The whole arrangement was very tastefully executed.

At 6 o'clock, a portion of the company sat down at three tables extending the whole length of the large dining-room, and partook of a supper which had the merit of being superintended by the fair hands of the fairest ladies of DeKalb. It was truly an elegant repast. After the removal of the cloth, J. V. Randall and Geo. Jenson, Esqrs., proceeded to the reading of the regular toasts of the evening, which were responded to by Rev. Mr. Sanford, D. H. Jones, Dr. Dustin, De Kalb; Messrs. Boria, Maine, and others. Meanwhile, the ball-room was the scene of rare gayety. The DeKalb string band, one of the best in the whole region, furnished enchanting music, and the time was improved in an enthusiastic manner.

At twelve o'clock another table was set; and thereafter the "old folks" commenced disporting, leaving the younger portion, with additions to "come home early," to their engrossing, mutual correspondence, and being a dancer, left during the "sma' hours," and, leaving, regretted for the first time in his whole existence, the sensation, of the terpsichorean accomplishment.

One word as to the Republicans of De Kalb Centre. They are "bricks." They are gentlemen. They are glorious good fellows, every one of them. They are ever ready to sacrifice personal interest, satisfactory to all.

One word as to the "almost down." I know that the energetic Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, I. L. Ellwood, Esq., as well as the venerable Mr. Bennett, and the other members of the Committee, will not begrudge the compliment I pay to their fellow-worker, the accomplished young banker of De Kalb, Edwin T. Mann, Esq., when I say that he and his estimable and graceful lady were the presiding genii of the occasion.

Yours truly, X. Y. Z.

Death of Benjamin F. Butler.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

It is with deep sorrow that we chronicle the death of Benjamin F. Butler, of this city, which occurred at Paris on the 8th of the present month. Without a living example of high moral excellence is withdrawn from the earth, we feel that society has lost something not only of what made it pleasant, but of what made it secure. There is one light the less to guide the infirm steps of those who remain. Mr. Butler was acknowledged to be one of the purest of our public men—one who, though a politician, never allowed himself to forget that he was a Christian—one whose political philosophy was of the broadest and most generous nature, resting on a narrower foundation than the golden rule.

Mr. Butler was born at Kinderhook on the 8th of December, 1795. He studied law with Mr. Van Buren, the Ex-President, and, immediately on being admitted to the bar, became his partner. He soon distinguished himself in his profession, not merely as an able practitioner, but as one profoundly acquainted with the principles which form the basis of our system of law. After having served in the House of Assembly, he was appointed one of a board of three to revise the Statutes of the State, and reduce them to a methodical and more intelligible form. His associates were John Duer and John C. Spencer. Mr. Butler prosecuted this task to its conclusion, and his exertions, as a member of the Revised Statutes of New York form an enduring monument of his industry, his acquaintance with the philosophy of law and his synthetical capacity.

Under General Jackson, Mr. Butler was made Attorney General of the United States, an office which he filled with great ability and conscientiousness. He was afterwards, for a time United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Of late years he had withdrawn from public affairs, and devoted himself assiduously to his profession—too assiduously, doubtless, for his health, which, though a good constitution enabling him to long resist the effect of excessive application, yielded at last, and he determined to try the effect of a voyage to Europe and a residence abroad. He sailed in the steamer Arago for Havre, on the 16th of October last. That vessel will probably bring back his remains.

He arrived at Havre on the 30th, and after visiting some of the places in its neighborhood, went to Rouen, and thence to Paris, which he reached on the 3d of November. The excitement and fatigue of seeing the marvelous monuments of antiquity which meet the eye of the stranger on entering France, and which make so strong an impression on the traveler from our own young country, proved too rude a trial for his health. A violent attack of diabetes was the consequence, a disease to which he had been somewhat subject, and which now resisted all remedies.

He was not unaware of the danger he was in, and for forty-eight hours before his death expected that event. At nine o'clock on the evening of the eighth of November he expired, passing to another state of existence as one might be supposed to pass who had lived so well and so lobly in this.

Mr. Butler took a deep interest in all benevolent undertakings, which will hereafter greatly miss the useful assistance he was so ready to give them. His cheerful and kindly presence will also be missed from our courts of justice, where he set the example of a graceful, unostentatious, which was simply the natural expression of his character, and which won the respect of all who saw him. The grave has taken one of the truest men and stopped the kindly beatings of one of the warmest hearts in our land.

Arrival of the Salt Lake Mail.

St. Louis, Nov. 25.—The Salt Lake mail with dates to the 15th, reached St. Joseph on the 15th. News unimportant.

Severe weather in the valley and considerable snow on the mountains, causing great suffering to stock.

A number of trains had arrived. Others were encamped at South Pass to weather out the snow storm.

The army was getting along.

A large number of Indians were seen on the route; all peaceable.

A Slaughter House Destroyer, with 200 Dressed Hogs.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 25.—Mauser, Ferguson & Co.'s slaughter house, at West Indianapolis, was destroyed by fire last night, including about 200 dressed hogs. Loss about $4,000. No insurance.

Reindeer and Flora Temple.

St. Louis, Nov. 25.—The trotting match between Flora Temple and Reindeer, for $1000, mile heats, 3 in 5 in harness, was given to Reindeer, in consequence of a collision in the second heat, which the judges decided was the result of foul driving on the part of Flora's driver.

THE CITY.

MADISON STREET.—The East Madison street improvement of filling and McAdamizing commenced yesterday, and will be pushed as rapidly as the weather will permit.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE LAST TIME.—The steamer Huron leaves this day for the final trip this season to the Grand River Country. She leaves her dock at 5 P. M.

FOR BUFFALO.—The Western Transportation Co.'s propeller, Mohawk, is now receiving freight for Buffalo, and will sail on Monday or Tuesday next.

THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE.—We notice that neat and solid posts have replaced the old monstrosities of gates at the Court yard entrances. The basement area is being surrounded by a compact and substantial iron fence.

☞ Those of our readers who purpose attending the large auction sale of rich furniture which commences on Tuesday next, can procure catalogues of the stock this morning at the store of Mr. John West, 197 Lake street. Mr. West requests us to state that the stock is now ready for inspection.

Y. M. A. LECTURES.—OPENING OF THE COURSE.—Lieut. Maury opens the Course of Lectures before the Young Men's Association this evening. His subject will be "Insect Life of the Sea and the paths through it." The speaker and the theme are admirably adapted to each other. Let there be a full house.

NEW LAW FIRM.—It will be seen by a card in this day's paper, that E. C. LARNED, Esq., well known as one of the most eminent of the legal profession in the Northwest, has retired from the old firm of ARNOLD, LARNED & IAY, and formed a partnership with MESSRS. S. A. GOODWIN and DANIEL GOODWIN, JR., late of Detroit—both of high rank at the Michigan bar. The firm has great elements of strength, and will doubtless command the success which is predicted by the friends of the parties engaged therein.

MORE OF THE POTTER QUESTION.—"BROWN STOUT," BUT DISHONEST.—"ALF AND ALF" IN TROUBLE.—On Wednesday last two colored men named Alf. Gunnell and Alf. Lee, who have been employed as porters by Messrs. Underwood & Co., No. 152 South Water street, were arrested, charged with the robbery of their employers, by helping themselves to the contents of the money drawer. For some time past some leakage has been suspected, and in the hands of our city detectives the investigation resulted in placing a watch upon the two porters. On Wednesday Lee was seen to take from the money drawer a package of marked bills, which he afterwards shared with Gunnell, when both were arrested. Lee has been committed in default of $1,000 bail, and Gunnell in $500.

RECORDERS COURT.—The following are the names of the persons, as drawn, to constitute the Grand and Petit Juries for the December Term of the Recorder's Court, which meets on the first Monday of December next:

Grand Jury.—S. C. Griggs, F. E. Mosher, Townsend, Ohio, H. Haxtun, Geo. Cook, Josiah H. Bross, Rufus Blanchard, S. F. Dalliba, J. S. Catlin, Adam Murray, William Megiede, W. Hempstead, H. B. Durfee, H. D. Emery, Chas. Metzler, E. L. O'Hara, O. S. Gas, Wm. Cooper, R. A. Rice, R. S. Burnham, John Apel, Benj. F. Butler, and Ed. Kehoe.

Petit Jury.—Henry Wining, Thos. C. James, B. S. Sheppard, Ernest Prussing, F. W. Alexander, C. B. Quinlan, Pavel Moseley, N. Mears, W. V. Dutnis, Chas. Rietz, Stephen Clary, James Averill, A. B. Johnson, W. D. Ackroyd, Jack Gross, O. A. Crary, Edward W. Brewster, W. Moody Cas, Stephen Sexton, Ben. F. Bradley, Wm. Wheeler, A. Spofford, John H. Pearson, and John McEwen.

A FAREWELL TO MRS. MOZART.—A gifted and accomplished vocalist—a lady who has won a noble and prominent place in the minds and favor of our Chicago musical goers, is soon to leave us for a residence elsewhere. It seems to be the spontaneous wish of the many of our citizens with whom she is, deservedly a favorite, to tender her a Farewell Benefit—a concert which shall answer a double purpose of a testimonial on the part of the Chicago public to Mrs. Mozart, in its numbers and character to represent fully the hold she has won among us, and also to secure for our music lovers the opportunity of hearing her again before her departure. With this view is presented the correspondence which appears in another column, which, in names and numbers, is honorable, and deservedly so, to the beneficiary. The concert will be a notable one in all points of merit, variety and intrinsic interest.

THE END OF ALL.—Dessling, the Russian forger whose case, had some months since an extended notoriety in this region, and who not long after his arrival in this country opened the German Theatre on North Wells street, under the name of Forma, has just put an end to all controversy and discussion relating to himself by blowing his own brains out. At the time the attempt of the Prussian Government to recover possession of the criminal under the extradition case excited much attention. Dessling was finally released and terminated his miserable life as above, at Paducah, Kentucky. His wife, a danseuse, was in expectation of his return to Paducah, but as soon as she heard of his death, she thought of a ready consolation, and got married the same day to a fellow, one among her new acquaintances.

A GRASPING MAN OF THE SEA SPEAKING A FRIEND'S WIFE, CASH AND OTHER VALUABLES.—In our younger days, Kidd, who coupled with the bold avowal of his name, the confession which sounded still more like a boast that "most wickedly" he "did as he sailed." Not long we penned the vagaries of Captain Curtis, of the Kalamazoo schooner "76," we have now to add to the list Capt. Joe Wilson, of the Racine craft *Mary*, a crafty man, of severity, and grasping withal.

Captain Wilson has invaded in buccaneer fashion, the domestic bowers of Joseph Hermann, a German musician of this city, stealing therefrom Sophie Hermann, wife of Joseph, also a watch and $178 in money, pretty effectually wrecking Joseph's worldly happiness.

The illicit conveyance of the valuables took place on Sunday night, and the watch, money, watch and wallet were stored at Racine until the marauding Wilson could bring his craft the *Mary* to her winter quarters in that port. Probably the *Mary* got wind of the affair, and save adverse winds had no other, and would not go to Racine at all. So Captain Wilson ran his schooner back into our river, and just in time to run into the custody of the officers of the law, and with him was arrested one Fitzpatrick, who aided the spiriting away the loving Sophie.

An officer was sent to Racine on Tuesday and found the erring Sophie at the Railroad House in that city, and watch, money and wife came back to Chicago on the next train. Wilson and Fitzpatrick have both been held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear for trial. Wilson, who is out, has gone to Racine, for Mrs. Hermann, who in turn has gone back to her liege lord.

A BOLD PUSH FOR A THANKSGIVING DINNER—CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A State street grocer on Wednesday evening last was electrified to see one of a lot of fine fat headless turkeys exposed for sale in front of his store start up and move off at a rapid rate down street. Grocer suspected that the turkeys companion, a seedy looking fellow in a gray suit, might have something to do with the movement, and shouted "stop thief." Turkey and the biped started off at 2:40 gait. Grocer was confirmed in his suspicions, and with man John set out in pursuit, the citizens admiring through, the dim twilight of the race for a dinner which became speedily ex-citing. Near the corner of Washington street turkey's companion manifested signs of giving out, grocer and man John bearing rapidly down upon him. Seddenly turkey took a new freak and went flying high in air over the area fence of the premises of M. O. Walker, and man in gray turned just in time to throw himself on the defensive. The first blow laid grocer out, but John fared better, and between the two the man was caught and collared. He then explained the elopement of the turkey with himself, as growing from an affection unrecd "not wisely but too well." He gave the comprehensive name of Smith, refused to invade Mr. Walker's premises to recover the grocer's turkey, but submitted to be led to the lockup. If Mrs. Smith and the little Smiths, let us hope there were none such, missed the turkey from the table and the head of the household from his place on Thanksgiving day, we have told the reason why. The turkey fancier was discharged yesterday morning after twenty-eight hours in the calaboose, no one appearing against him.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thanksgiving day passed in this city with nothing to render it other than the quiet home festival it should be. New Englanders, at least, missed in the city the marked observance of the occasion in the general cessation of business, but the churches were most of them open for morning service. There were numerous large congregations assembled, and instructive discourses delivered. The "Union plan" which prevails among religious societies of the same denomination, secures the former, and it is to the gen eral credit of the pastors of the city that numbers of them improved the day and the occasion in sound and practical discourses on the duties of citizens and the political responsibilities of Christians. (We do not learn that any of the reverend gentlemen, in so many words, instructed their hearers to *attend the Primary Ward meetings*, but to some of them, at least, such a deduction from their teachings on Thanksgiving day will not appear forced or strained; and we trust this and other kindred inferences will be retained, at least until another election, or it will be well to bring Thanksgiving days a little nearer into *anterior* juxtaposition to election days.)

The weather was hardly favorable to the full enjoyment of those who were abroad, and the streets were in an execrable condition. Notwithstanding this, several fire companies and military companies were on parade. Three of the latter, in uniform, formed a part of Rev. Mr. Spencer's audience at the Second Presbyterian Church, where they certainly listened to an excellent sermon.

What shall we say of the dinner, save to hope that there were few if any among our citizens who could not thus more or less fully and bountifully observe the day. The mild weather succeeding the late cold term had eminently well "favored buyer's views," and turkeys and "such small deer," fell from a moderate price of one shilling per pound on Wednesday morning, to nine cents in the course of the day, and still lower with a large overstock on the morning following.

We suppose the little folks enjoyed the feast of good things hugely, and that their elders gained, if not new, at least fresh views of human capacities and incapacities on such occasions.

The evening was generally given up to social pleasures, not of style or fashion, but the genial influences of the fireside, in gatherings of relatives and near friends. There were several brilliant festive assemblies of a more public nature, but we suppose the highest enjoyment and certainly that most in keeping with the time honored institution of Thanksgiving was the tightened and firmer clasp of the golden links that bind the hearts of the home circle.

Farewell Complimentary Benefit to Mrs. Mozart—Correspondence.

To Mrs. J. M. Mozart:

MADAME:—We sincerely regret to learn that it is your intention to leave Chicago again to reside in the East.

During your stay in this city we have proudly acknowledged your rank among the most accomplished of artists, and you will ever be remembered by the public as a large contributor to the advancement of Musical Science, and by *ourselves* particularly as a Minister in Music to our highest hopes.

Before you take final leave of our city, we desire to testify our appreciation of your merits as an artist, and your qualities as a lady, in a more substantial manner than that of empty eulogies. We beg you to name time and place when and where, we may unite with our citizens generally in a Testimonial creditable to our city and worthy your estimation, and which shall attest to you the respect, admiration and appreciation of the public and ourselves.

John G. Hales,	J. W. Masson,
E. G. Gilman,	Frederick Jo,
E. G. Hall,	C. B. Fralt,
Dr. Flint,	Dexter Bronson,
O. E. Hosmer,	A. P. Peters,
David C. Ayer,	Wm. Bronson,
Price,	W. B. Dyrahams,
Warren Grant Wilson,	Wm. Cooley,
Wm. Cooley,	Jas. D. Paine,
H. L. Martin,	J. H. Dole,
D. W. Ross,	O. P. Farwell,
John H. Dunstone,	C. D. Hard,
B. G. Caulfield,	John Winters,
John Wesley King,	Fisher Bros.,
H. D. Corvin,	E. S. Hosmer,
Chas. L. Wilson,	A. Andrews,
D. Sexton,	W. W. Brainard,
John G. Shortell,	Wm. F. Tucker,
Geo. or H. Schilde,	Bell Bleecker,
A. H. Blackall,	D. B. Blakely,
Wm. H. Ingersoll,	A. Kohn,
G. Y. Richmond,	Dr. V. L. Harbert,
Wm. Price,	Dr. E. S. Bowen,
J. W. Sheahan,	Scott, Kean & Co,
H. Hipple,	Dr. Ackerman,
Cash,	C. D. Cooper,
John Hisler,	W. H. L. Wilbour,
C. V. Lansberger,	Wm. Blair & Co.,
Dr. D. N. Hurlbut,	Augustus A. Putnam,
J. T. Barrows,	

And 100 others.

To Messrs. John C. Haines, M. D. Gilman, E. G. Hall, C. K. Hammond and two hundred and thirty-nine other citizens of Chicago:

SIRS.—Yours requesting me to name time and place for a testimonial, &c., &c., was received this morning. In answer to the same as now presented to my sight upon opening the list, might well occasion one to search the human vocabulary for terms with which to express the heart's emotions.

Those simple words—" *I thank you*," can hardly be bettered, and, therefore, I beg you to accept them as my heartfelt offering in return for your kindness and attention. I shall preserve the list, and, when far away from your city, cherish it as a souvenir beyond price.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 2d, 1858, at Metropolitan Hall (with the assistance of several artists who have very kindly volunteered their services) I shall prepare an entertainment which, I trust, will meet your approbation.

Yours very truly, MRS. J. M. MOZART.

Mrs. J. M. Mozart:

Madam—Understanding that you are about to leave our city, the Chicago Musical Union, at their last regular meeting, unanimously authorized us to tender to you their assistance in a complimentary benefit to be given at such time as may suit your convenience.

Regretting your departure we remain, Very respectfully yours,

J. S. FLAVE,
J. G. LOMBARD,
C. M. CADY,
A. L. GRAY,
D. A. KIMBARK,
Executive Committee.

To J. S. Flaig, J. G. Lombard, C. M. Cady, A. L. Gray, D. A. Kimbark, Executive Committee of the Chicago Musical Union:

Gentlemen—Your note tendering the service of the Union at a Complimentary Concert, was received, and with many thanks, I accept the assistance proffered. The concert will be given on Thursday evening, next at Metropolitan Hall, with many wishes for the prosperity of the Union. I am, dear sirs, respectfully yours,

MRS. J. M. MOZART.

Police Intelligence.

At Armory Hall yesterday the docket of minor offences was a light one. Esther Thanksgiving fare proved too much for the vigilance of policemen, or had the effect of lessening the number of offences. There were less than a dozen of drunk and disorderly cases:

THE SHANGHAI QUESTION.—Carl Peters and Bridget O'Flyan were found on Market street by a policeman, noisily altercating and alternating blows and curses—between the loving pair being uncomfortably fast a Shanghai rooster, extended the full length of his stride, as each belligerent tugged at a leg. Carl was proven on an investigation of the case yesterday to have been the offender, and was fined $25 for interfering with the inalienable rights of the O'Flyan to her Thanksgiving Shanghai.

HOTEL THIEF ARRESTED.—William Horton, alias Thomas, was arrested last night by officer Alexander for larceny of coats, pants, vests and other clothing, from various hotels. A coat was found upon his person, with an Adams House check upon it, which has been identified. Pawn-tickets for a large amount of clothing were also found upon him. Owners are wanted for the clothing at the office of the Captain of the Police.

"BLACK SPIRITS AND GRAY—MINGLE."—On Thanksgiving Eve a notorious den on South Clark street, a haunt of some of the colored population, was broken up by the police, and twenty-two arrests made. They were fined yesterday in sums ranging from $3 to $10.

ARREST OF TILL THIEVES.—On Thanksgiving day, two sneak thieves, Thomas Williams and John Boynton, were arrested for robbing the till of a tin-shop, in the North Division, kept by one Lewis Hoggs. One of them engaged the shop-keeper in conversation, while the other snatched the money, one dollar in silver, from the drawer, and both ran. The shopkeeper observed it and gave chase, overtaking Boynton, who turned upon him and struck him a severe blow on the head with a pair of brass knuckles, felling him to the ground. They again took to their heels, but were overhauled by a policeman. They were fined $100 each yesterday morning, and in default of payment sent to Bridewell to work out the same.

LARCENY OF A COAT AND WATCH.—A man named John Wells was held to bail, yesterday morning, in the sum of $500 for larceny of a coat and watch, valued at $150.

Legal Intelligence.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS FOR SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.—*In the Cook County Circuit Court*—Judge Manierre presiding.

City of Chicago vs. Jacob Russell, N. P. Wilder, Gardon S. Hubbard, and Wm. H. Ogden.

This was an action brought by the City in the Circuit Court upon the official bond of Jacob Russell, who was City Collector during the year 1855-6, to recover of Jacob Russell, Wilder & Co. Collector for four assessments which he claimed he was entitled to—on *Special Assessments*—which were collected by Special Collectors appointed by the Common Council. Mr. Russell being the ground that under the city charter the Common Council had no right to appoint special collectors, and if they did that he was entitled to all fees upon the amounts collected by him. The case was one which presented several curious questions as to the validity of the ordinances passed, unless the Common Council under the charter—but Judge Manierre by his rulings in the trial of the case and upon the pleadings, fully sustained the power of the Council to appoint such special collectors—and that as this Russell had assumed office under an ordinance which required him to pay over all moneys by him collected as often as once a week, and had not done—and as he given a bond to conduct his offices according to the ordinances of the city, he was guilty of a breach of duty, and could not retain the amount claimed by him.

The city recovered a verdict for the full amount claimed, with interest, amounting in all to the sum of three thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and six cents.

The case was conducted by MESSRS. HOYNE and Anthony for the city, and Clarkson and Tree for the defendants.

BURGLARY OF SOUTH CLARK STREET.—On Thanksgiving evening the shop of Mr. E. Rosenberg, No. 87 Clark street, was entered by means of false keys and robbed of $30 worth of property. Mr. R. returned in time to find the burglar busy, and doubtless to interrupt a more extended spoliation, but the burglar succeeded in getting away.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

GLEASON'S NEW WEEKLY LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP.—*F. Gleason*, that prince of editors and publishers, is again in the field. He's well earned popularity is a sufficient guarantee for the success of his new enterprise, which can only be fully appreciated when its virtues become known. The Weekly Line-of-Battle Ship is destined to become tan paper of the age. It will be the receptacle of everything which has a tendency to amuse or instruct, and will contain that "feast of reason and flow of soul" which has characterized all his former publications. It will be beautifully illustrated by the best artists in the country, and in point of talent, beauty and popularity, will be second to none in the world. Every person, therefore, who wishes a good family paper—a paper calculated to dispel the ennui of the coming winter evenings—should subscribe for the Weekly Line-of-Battle Ship.—[Bellefonte, Pa., Democrat.

DR. NICHOLS' LECTURES.—Dr. T. L. Nichols, whose lecture on Monday evening attracted a very large audience, will give one of his lectures at Metropolitan Hall on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, November 29, 30 and December 1, at half past 7 o'clock, on the History of the Catholic Church: Catholic and Protestant Reformation: Civilization and the Popular Objections to Catholicity. These lectures will be free, and a collection taken each evening to defray expenses.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—By Gilbert, Hill & Sampson.—This morning, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at their Auction Room, 35 Lake street, a splendid assortment of parlor, bedroom and dining room Furniture, silver plated ware, together with a great variety of other articles.

☞ We have visited Madame Akerstrom's Dancing Academy, and advise all lovers of good dancing and music to pay her a visit. Her assemblies every Monday evening are the most select and best attended of any place of the kind in this city.

☞ Rubbers selling off cheap to close a consignment, at the Rubber Store No. 21 Dearborn st., one door north of Lake street. Men's Rubbers 90 cents per pair; Ladies' Rubbers 70 cents per pair.

Also, Ladies and Gents Rubber Boots: Boys and Misses Overshoes, and everything in the Rubber line. no30 1w

COLBY'S GIFT BOOKSTORE, AT 118 RAN DOLPH STREET, between LA SALLE AND DEARBORN.—You will find a good assortment of new Books and Stationery, and you will at once presented a gift, in value from one to one hundred dollars, at the time of sale. If the articles of jewelry do not suit you, you can exchange for the books in stock a $1.50 book, making two books, new and perfect, for $1.25.

The ladies are particularly invited to call: for a large share of the books have been purchased for lady readers. They have a fine assortment of annuals, prayer books and gift books, of all kinds, for the coming holidays.

no30 1w

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City 639 Sewing Machine. L. CORNELL & Co., 138 Lake st. oct26 1y

☞ See advertisement of DR. SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator in another column.

Religious Notices.

St. John's Church, Union Park, West Side, (Episcopal). Divine services every Sunday, in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Vestry of the Church every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. H. N. Bishop, Rector.

—The Rev. J. H. C. Bonte, of Ohio, will preach the second sermon of the "Union Course" in Young Men's, in Trinity Church, on Sunday evening.

—Rev. Dr. Ives, will deliver his seventh lecture, on the "Signs of the Times," to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the North Presbyterian Church.

—St. James' Church is open for divine service every Sunday night at 7½ o'clock instead of afternoon. There are a large number of free sittings in this church for strangers.

—First Christian (Disciple) Church. No. 26 Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Ruskor streets, West Side. Speaking at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

—Divine service in the First English Lutheran Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Congress streets, tomorrow (Sunday), at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. Martin, Pastor. Subject for the evening: "The necessity of a place of Future Punishment for the Wicked."

—Second Reformed Dutch Church, corner of West Monroe and Sangamon streets. Rev. J. M. Ferris, Pastor. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ o'clock in the Railroad Chapel, by the Rev. B. Waddle, of the A. R. P. Church.

—Regular services are now held in St. Augustine's Church, corner of Franklin and Indiana st reets. Services in the morning in the Norwegian language, and that in the evening in English. Rev. J. G. Gasmann, Rector.

—The tenth of the series of Sunday Evening Temperance Sermons will be delivered by Rev. S. S. Smith, at the First Presbyterian Church, on Wabash Avenue, near Congress street, on Sunday evening, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "Encouragement to persevere in the work of Temperance Reform."

—The Church of the "Ascension," (Episcopal,) on Oak street, between Wells and La Salle, N. D., is open for Divine service every Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 1½ P. M. Rev. Henry H. Morrell, Rector; residence 311 Wells street.

MARRIED.

On the evening of Thanksgiving day, the 25th inst. by the Rev. N. Colclazer, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JAS. G. DEON and Miss ELLEN L. GREEN.

At Barrington Station, on Wednesday evening, November 24th, by the Rev. Henry Orer, of Waukegan, Mr. JOHN MINOT, of the firm of John Minot & Bro., merchants of Barrington, and Miss DELIA M., daughter of George Ela, Esq.

GREAT COST SALE TO CLOSE OUT THE CONCERN.

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—AT—
TAPPEN'S, 108 LAKE-ST.
—AT—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Having determined to dissolve our co-partnership at the close of the present business season, and wind up the concern, we have marked prices down to PRIME COST. Our present stock having been manufactured by our selves, (largely under the eye of the senior,) we are enabling BETTER WORKMANSHIP than can be obtained by purchasers at the trade. We offer to dealers an opportunity to replenish their stocks at LOWER PRICES and with BETTER GOODS than can be found ready-made elsewhere in town at any price.

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CORONER.
OFFICE NO. 14, COURT HOUSE.—Residence No. 20 Wabash Avenue. Applications may be left at A. B. BREAD'S Dwelling-house, 151 Washington street, between Wells and Lasalle. nov26 b&d 1w

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
And Commission Merchants,
121 South Water Street, Chicago.
MARCELLUS B. SMITH, JOHN S. POLLARD, A. JUDSON SMITH.
oct16-1y

MR. A. DE PASSIO RESPECTFULLY publishes, on account of the re-establishment of the relations between the Russians and the Chinese, on the 20th of August, at Kaulaga, in Western China, and the solemn inauguration of the Consular Factory.

A rumor was circulating in Italy to the effect that the Emperor of Prussia, in order to make his maritime position at Villa France, more effective, desired to purchase the principality of Monaco, which is almost close to it. It is believed that a large offer would not be refused by the Prince of Monaco.

The Russian ambassador to Japan had arrived at Marseilles with an advantageous treaty, which he had succeeded in negotiating.

The Emperor Alexander had addressed the nobility of Moscow in grave and severe terms on the apathy they have displayed in reference to the abolition of serfdom.

TAREEK.—A telegraph from Beyroot announces that a general agitation was reigning in Asiatic Turkey. Insurrections had taken place at several places, and Omar Pacha was maintaining himself in Bagdad with difficulty. The tribes living between Tripoli and Aleppo had revolted.

The communication was interrupted between the Libanus and Tripoli, between Alexandria and Aleppo. The garrison at Beyroot had been sent against the insurgents. The disorder in Libanus had been appeased by the bishop.

LATER.—Advices from Japan say the cholera was carrying off great numbers of people there. It was carried there, it is said, by an American vessel, a man-of-war, which circumstance, it is said, had prejudiced the people against all foreigners.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—The thirteenth overland mail, with dates to 20th ult., arrived last night, bringing two passengers.

An expedition against the Indians in Carson Valley was being organized.

Capt. Underwood's command, detailed for service against the Indians, was escorting trains over the mountains.

The duty of attacking the Indian camps has been reserved for volunteers under Adjutant General Kibbe.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has given Wm. Nugent, U. S. Commissioner at Victoria, authority to send all Americans back to California free, who were unable to pay their passage.

The steamer Fremont run ashore, but was got off.

A Los Angelos paper learns that General Gardara has taken the field with 5,000 men against the existing government in Sonora. Fesquira was drafting men to defend himself against Gardara.

Australia dates to Aug. 4th are received.

The news from Frazer River had produced a sensation among the miners of Australia.

A telegraph line had been erected from Melbourne to Sandridge, the capital of South Australia, a distance of 500 miles.

Wm. Alden, first mate of the ship Oliver Jordan, was murdered at Sydney on the 23d of July.

China dates are to the 28th of August. New Zealand to the 19th, and Sydney to the 27th of July.

From South Pass—Another Battle, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—The South Pass correspondent of the *Republican* says a battle occurred between the Crow and Snake Indians on the 30th inst., in which one of the former were killed. The fight grew out of the thieving propensities of the Crows.

Attorney Gen. Wilson passed South Pass, Oct. 28th, weather severe. Large numbers of cattle dying on the road. The mail for Salt Lake was packed in consequence of the heavy snow.

Celebration in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—The centennial of this city was observed with the greatest enthusiasm to-day. Business was entirely suspended, and the procession was the largest and most gorgeous and imposing that ever paraded our streets. It was one hour and a quarter in passing a given point.

Addresses were delivered by Wm. Wilkins, Hon. A. W. Loomis and others, at the Duquesne depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is located on the site of the old Fort Duquesne.

News from the Coast of Africa.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—A letter received at Salem, dated Gore, West Coast of Africa, states that it was very sickly on that coast, and that a French war steamer had lost 25 men within two weeks. An armed boat from the same steamer had impressed a French sailor from the brig Rockingham, of Salem. The letter was dated Oct. 13th.

Pacific Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 26.—The stockholders of the Southern Pacific R. R. met yesterday. Jeremiah Morton, of Virginia, was appointed Chairman. President Fowcks made an able report, which would be considered to-morrow. Two-thirds of the stock were represented.

The Indiana Senators.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—The House of Representatives this afternoon passed, by a vote of 57 against 45, the joint resolution passed by the Senate on Wednesday, declaring the election of Jesse D. Bright and Graham N. Fitch to the U. S. Senate, illegal, unconstitutional and void.

Railroad Smashup.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Last evening the train from Ogdensburg for this place was thrown from the track near Madrid by a broken rail. Capt. C. P. Geer of Chazy; Flint & Co.'s express agent, and a Mr. Powell of Madrid, were badly hurt. The conductor, B. P. Barry was severely bruised.

Adjournment of Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Nov. 26.—The Vermont Legislature adjourned this morning. No appropriation has been made for completing the State Capitol, the House having refused to concur with the Senate in the passage of any bill for that purpose.

Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26th.—The steamship Tennessee, with Vera Cruz dates to the 21st has arrived. Three Spanish and three French war steamers were anchored at Sacrificio. Admiral Bonard was daily expected with the rest of the French squadron.

General Trejos surrendered Perote on the 16th. The remnant of the troops reduced by starvation had

...ESS AND TRIBUNE.

...TERDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1880.

...

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Real Estate.

HOUSE LOT—WE CAN SELL
Sixty feet fr. on Randolph street, west
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LE CHEAP.—HOUSE AND TWO
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a corner of Old street. Terms easy. Or
would exchange residence will do well to give this their
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street, between Maxwell and Milton
at $600 each, on terms of $100 cash and $50 per
Apply to S. H. KREPOF & CO., 84 Lasalle street.

Lake Forest,

ND UNIVERSITY AT LAKE
enty-seven miles north of Chicago, on the
Milwaukee Railroad, has removed to
ge, erection of an Academy building, on
ecent Principal, and proposes to open the
ry of November next; and for the pu
ising families who may wish to place their
ren at the best schools of the country, or good
ol, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, a
e from the city, where they have the advantages of
ryside, and a high order of scholarship at
a low rate, the Trustees have resolved to offer
ts in the Academy building for sale on favorable
ms, to be paid in part down, and the balance in
ments to suit purchasers. Lots are
through the day and evening. Private en-
ough street, a little West of main entrance
ish first-class city references to all who
rity application is indispensable in most
ances. nov8

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facilities for making valuable selection
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having Warrants, can have them
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Rock, Stone and Quarrying Asset.
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for procuring parties at a distance
would accept other employment.
Refer to—Messrs. Sherman, Bell & Co., Bankers, British Consul
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ark street, up stairs, or P. O. box 2138.

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ATTESON HOUSE,
main for a few weeks. Dr. C. is a Regular
of Old School. Having for sixteen years
ive attention to Ocular and Aural Surgery,
ully competent to perform any operation
LOST SIGHT OR HEARING
disease of those delicate organs within
man means.
or SQUINTING cured in one minute
ut pain.
LEYE inserted which can be worn with-
and warranted to perform all the use-
he sound organ. A full supply of smoked
just received from Paris, which will be in-
ersite price.
culars concerning Dr. Cadwell's Treatise on
, to be had free of charge on application
through the day and evening. Private en-
ough street, a little West of main entrance
nish first-class city references to all who
rity application is indispensable in most
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of Louisville, Ky., and more recently Pro-
Eye and Ear Infirmary, has permanently
location of a New Method of Treating Di-
Eye and Ear without the use of Knife, Blis-
Leeches. Office and residence established at
ern side of Chicago, Illinois, at SEVENTY-
Third street, where he will not hereafter be
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ed by a person of which he is well qualified,
has never been known to fail in effecting
ure in all cases within the range of human
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in opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest
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It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, dif-
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harsh, acrid acte, which renders the article known as
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Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended
by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout,
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rits and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the
weaker sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those
distressing annoyances which frequently attend their deli-
cate organization.
Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical
authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not
only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind
he has ever seen."
It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and
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For sale by dealers at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-
eight cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Fruiterers, and
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CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.
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Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
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Oysters, from their packing house in
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ill be kept for all others. All orders will receive prompt
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all the machinery and appurtenances, on the line of the Great
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do do at	16.00	"	11.50
BUSINESS COATS at	14.00	"	10.00
do do at	12.00	"	8.50
do do at	9.00	"	6.50
do do at	10.00	"	7.00
do do at	8.00	"	5.70
do do at	7.50	"	5.00
do do at	6.50	"	4.50
do do at	6.00	"	4.00
PANTS at	6.00	"	4.50
do at	5.50	"	4.00
do at	5.00	"	3.50
do at	4.50	"	3.00
do at	3.00	"	2.00
do at	2.50	"	1.75
DRESS COATS at	24.00	"	14.50
do do at	21.00	"	13.00
do do at	18.00	"	14.00
do do at	15.00	"	11.00
do do at	8.00	"	5.50
BLACK PANTS at	6.00	"	4.00
do do at	7.50	"	5.75
do do at	7.00	"	5.50

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MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Which for Style and Workmanship are Unequalled
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Ladies Call at E. W. Hutchins's, 167 Randolph-st.,
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$6.00 for a Complete, Simple and Perfect
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Any Lady Can Use It—All Families Will Have It.
It is Equal to the Most Costly Machines at One Hun-
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THE LATEST PATENT OUT.—
NO HUMBUGGERY, BUT AN IMPROVEMENT ON ALL OTHER
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(Prest's Patent.) The Ladies Companion Single and
Double Thread Sewing Machines are warranted to do the
same kind of work as other family machine and equally well.
They will stitch, hem and gather—and can be so adjusted
that the cloth can be run on to the work, or cut off, as desired,
no threading of the under needle. It threads itself. They
are the driest, most simple and most elegant machine in use.
Do not miss stitches, and cannot be got out of order. It is
our commanding boast that we can beat any other Machine
there are no springs in it, and are so simple a child can
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ence given if required.
The price comes within the reach of all. The common
Treadle machine is $60. The Silver Plated, beautifully fin-
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Exclusive Rights for States and Counties will be
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A portion of the territory already secured.
The Machine is offered at a price far less than any now in
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before the public the greatest chance for a profitable in-
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Raymond's Latest Improved
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WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST.
Will Hem and Run, Tuck and Full, Gather
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of work, from the finest muslin to the heaviest cloth, in a
FAMILY USE.
Any amount of ordinary intelligence can learn in one
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Complete printed directions will be sent with every ma-
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ing.
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one in every village in Illinois. Box 560, Chicago, where
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Lake and Dearborn streets, on the third floor.
We have a great number of references but will give
only the names of a few, who are among the first Ameri-
cans, viz:
We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago, having lately
purchased one of Raymond's Latest Improved Patent
Sewing Machines, and having tried it in different
ways, and in comparison with other machines, do cheerfully re-
commend it to all persons wishing to purchase for family
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although it work with 3 threads, and stitch, and when stitched is not "almost," but altogether
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Stitch as the most expensive ones in use. Its work will
Not Rip Though every Third Stitch be Cut.
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THEY WILL HEMM, HEM AND GATHER.
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home by Express.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for December.]
Avis.
I may not rightly call thy name—
Ah! thy betrothed never knew!
Thy kin that happier children claim,
Nor disinherit with baptismal vow.

Daughter of want and wrong and woe,
I saw thee with the sire or hand
Snatched from the wretch's narrowing flow
By Mercy's strong yet trembling hand.

"Avis!"—With Saxon eye and cheek,
At once a woman and a child,
She saint unconvered I came to seek,
Now near to greet us—scared and smiled.

God gave that sweet, and smile she wore,
All wrong to shame, all souls to win,
A heavenly sunbeam is not before
Her footsteps through a world of sin.

"And who is Avis?"—Hear the tale
Of a rare-visited island bird by tell.—
The story known through all the vale
Where Avis and her sisters dwell.

With the first dawning mystery wild,
Strayed from the hand of human care,
They find one little refuse child
Left help less in its poisoned lair.

The primal mark was on her face,—
The ebb tel-stamp—the portal-stain
That follows still her hunted race—
The curse without the crime of Cain.

If it shall our smooth-turned phrase relate
The little suffering outcast's all?
Not Lazarus at the rich man's gate
So turned the rose-streaked leper's pall.

Ah, veil the living death from sight
That wounds our beauty-loving eye!
The children turn in selfish fright,
The white-lipped nurses hurry by.

Take her, dread Angel! Break in love
This bruised reed and make it thine!—
No voice denies, and from above
But evil answered, "She is mine!"

The task that daily mocks the spurn
Of the fair young girl has made her own;
Her heart quick-throbs, her hand shall learn
The tolls the duties yet unknown.

So Love and Death in lingering strife
Stand face to face from day to day,
Still battling for the spoil of Life
While Love and Death are at play.

Love conquers Death; the prize is won:
See to her joyous bosom pressed
The dusky daughter of the Sun,
The bronze against the marble breast!

Her task is done: to voice divine
He crowned in manhood's full estate;
No eye can see the aureole shine
That shines her brow with heavenly flame.

Yet what has holy page more sweet,
Or what had woman's love more fair
When Mary clasped her infant feet
With flowing eyes and streaming hair?

Meek child of sorrow, walk unknown,
Thy Angel of deal cradled Strong,
And let pitiless image live alone
To bother this unstudied song!

O. W. HOLMES.

*This is a true story. Avis, Avice, for Avice, their pro-
nunciation is the same, is a real breathing person. Her home
is not more than an hour's ride by railroad from the pal-
aces of the great ladies who might like to look at her.
Every morning I see her and the little black girl she saves herself
to, body and soul, when nobody else could bear the signs
of her misfortune. I see her having her bath, or even after
breakfast, and coming back in season to undress for the
evening's party.

THE UNKNOWN LAND.
[From the London Times Nov. 9.]
A marvel has been disclosed to us, a new wonder has been opened to us. Suddenly, as if by magic, we have revealed to us an unknown people, with an unknown civilization and unknown institutions. We have rent the veil that shrouded a mystery which has puz-
zled the world for centuries. Access has been gained for the West to a paradise in the East. The "brazen wall" of protection which surrounded Japan has been thrown down. The gates of an extensive, wealthy and populous kingdom have been thrown open to the traders of the world. And all this has been done without force or menace, by reason and persuasion, and we may add by the progress of enlightened opinions amongst the Japanese themselves. Hitherto Japan has been as a sealed book, and now the seal is broken. We knew indeed that the country is about the size of the British Islands, with nearly the same population and climate, and the same insular position be-
tween a great continent and a great ocean. We had heard that the state is governed by two sovereigns, one exercising the spiritual authority, and the other conducting the civil and military affairs. We likewise had reason to think that Japan was not always isolated from the rest of the world, or opposed to Christianity.
MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.
Two centuries ago the Portuguese mission-
aries were allowed the fullest latitude for the promulgation of their doctrines. Not satis-
fied with this freedom, they interfered in a question of disputed succession, and brought the ski of the Christian population to the aid of the candidate they supported. Their in-
tervention was followed by two most disastrous results, for the party with which they joined proved unsuccessful, and two hundred thou-
sand persons were slaughtered. Since that period Japan has been hermetically closed, not in the arrogant spirit which animated the Chinese, but because the Government dreaded a renewal of interference, intrigues and bloodshed. The Dutch alone were al-
lowed commercial intercourse under the nar-
rowest and most humiliating restrictions. For two hundred years they were confined to a small island, four hundred yards long by three hundred broad; and until within a few years they were not allowed to pass the boundary of the factory, to enter the town, or the surrounding country. The American expedition, under Commodore Perry, opened a postern of the empire. The residence of an American consul at Simoda, and the visits of Russian and English ships of war, followed by the late war, prepared the way for a change, the in-
evitability of which, it is said was recognized by the Japanese themselves. Mr. Harris, the resident representative of the United States, proved himself an able, accomplished, and in-
defatigable pioneer. For two years he la-
bored to obtain a commercial treaty, and when the newes reached Japan of the allied operations in the Pehio, his efforts were crowned with success. He did not strive to secure any exclusive advantage for his own countrymen, but assisted other nations to en-
joy the way that he had made.
BRITISH TREATY.
The history of Lord Elgin's treaty is full of novel adventure and strange surprises. While the British Plenipotentiary was en-
gaged in bringing his negotiations with the Chinese to a conclusion, the American and Russian ministers proceeded in hot haste to Japan. Lord Elgin soon followed, and on his arrival at Nagfaski he found that the American treaty had been signed; that the Russians were trying to open negotiations, but that there were symptoms of re-action on the part of the Japanese Government. The Liberal Prime Minister with whom Mr. Harris had concluded a treaty had been turned out out of office, and a Conservative Administra-
tion had succeeded to power. Lord Elgin was not discouraged, but determined to push on to Jeddo, and to treat within the capital itself. He had with him a steam-yacht sent out as a present to the Emperor, and he re-
solved, if possible, that it should not be de-
livered over at any place of secondary im-
portance. On the 13th of August the Brit-
ish squadron arrived off Kanawaga, where the Russians were at anchor. Beyond this point no foreign ships had ever ventured, but Capt. Sherard Osborn expressed an opinion that deep waters could be found to Jeddo, and Lord Elgin gave the order to ap-
proach as near as possible to the sacred city. Cautiously threading their way through a tortuous channel, the British ships advanced until they came to anchor under the forts of the capital. Then came visits from courteous officials praying that they would return to Kanawaga, and expatiating on the advan-
tages of that anchorage. Lord Elgin was equally courteous, but inflexible, and when the Japanese found that he was not to be moved they tacitly made the best of the situ-
ation. They sent off supplies to the vessels, and prepared a residence for the ambassador on shore. The landing was a striking spec-
tacle—an English gun-boat steaming along with a dozen ship's boats, officers in full uni-
form, and band playing while the ships thun-
dered out salutes. As Lord Elgin made his progress through the city crowds rushed to see the procession, and the influx from the side streets had to be checked by ropes. Fi-
nally he was lodged in one of the temples, where he and his suite found clean and even luxurious quarters. The arrival of the Eng-
lish ambassador brought about another min-
isterial crisis; the Liberal Premier was re-
stored and after a residence of eight days Lord Elgin departed with a treaty containing enlarged conditions, which the other plenipo-
tentiaries had not even ventured to ask for. The happy audacity of the British led to a most triumphant result.

A MAGNIFICENT CAPITAL.
Our countrymen had no restraint placed upon their movements, and they quickly availed themselves of their freedom. They found that they were located in the Belgra-
via or court end of Jeddo. Around them were the palaces of the feudal nobles, man-
sions of vast extent, each capable of contain-
ing the ten thousand retainers who followed their lord to the capital. As there are three hundred and sixty of these nobles who are compelled to reside half the year at Jeddo, the extent of the aristocratic quarter may be imagined. The visitors saw before them a street forty yards broad, ten miles long, and "as closely packed with houses and as densely crowded as from Hyde-park-corner to Mile-end."
Towering above the vast city is the castle or palace of the temporal sovereign. This is surrounded by a moat seventy or eighty feet wide, from which rises a grassy mound of the same height. This is topped by a wall of cy-
clopean architecture, encompassing buildings in which forty thousand men can be accom-
modated. From this place a view was ob-
tained of "the great city of Jeddo, with its trees and gardens, picturesque temples, and densely-crowded streets, extending as far as the eye can reach towards the interior, a thickly-built suburb, and trees and green fields in the distance." The capital of Japan covers a larger area than London, and con-
tains a more numerous population. The streets are well paved, and perfect cleanli-
ness rules indoors and out. There are none of the dirt and bad smells of a great city, while evidences of wealth and luxury are seen on every side. The country is rather resting than the town. Neat cottages stand within beautiful gardens, and private resi-
dences are as neatly kept and as carefully fenced as in England. At every spot pre-
senting great natural beauties, a temple or a tea-house is to be found. The nursery mar-
ket ler may always find rest and refreshment, and, reclining on soft mats, receive from neat-
handed Phyllises the most delicately flavored tea. The description of all the magnificence, and the natural and artificial beauties that met the eyes of the visitors, reads like a chap-
ter from the "Arabian Nights."
A WONDERFUL PEOPLE.
And the people are as wonderful as the country they inhabit. They appear to have retained much of the simplicity and innocence of the golden age. They possess "the most amiable and winning qualities." In personal cleanliness they surpass all other nations; bathing is an institution, and is performed in public in so natural a way that recalls to man the state of man before the fall. The English do not see a deformed person in the streets, or any drunkenness or quarreling, and beg-
gars are said to be unknown. But although thus primitive in their manners and hab-
its, the Japanese are by no means inventive, and not without scientific acquire-
ments. When the advanced ships of the British squadron arrived at Naga-
saki, they found a Japanese man of-war steamer at anchor there. They are able to make engines for railways or steamships, and they have a short line of railway some-
where in the interior. The electric telegraph is no mystery to them, and they are skilful at fabricating astronomical and philosophical instruments. Their manufacture of glass is nearly equal to our own. The Dutch lan-
guage is spoken by numbers, and some have even learned English. Japanese draftsmen and engineers command their war vessels, of which three are steamers. They show every disposition to seize and adopt the discoveries made by European science. They are repre-
sented by their countrymen as "not merce-
ly a progressive, but a "go-ahead" people.
A SOCIAL PHENOMENON
What we have been told increases our cu-
riosity. We are not admitted to the arcana of life, government or laws. Institutions that have produced so much peace and plenty, such wealth and comfort for a whole people. There is a spiritual Emperor or chief priest, who takes no part in governing the country, and resides in sanctified retirement at Miaco. There is a governing Emperor, who has his seat in the vast castle overtopping Jeddo. There are three hundred and sixty petty prin-
ces or lords, each exercising sovereign rights on his own territory, and paying feudal hom-
age to the reigning Emperor. Each one are compelled to reside for half the year at Jeddo, and when they are allowed, in the other half, to visit their estates they leave their families as hostages. There is some ground for supposing that they act in some way as a governing council. We are in-
formed that there are parties, as amongst ourselves—one conservative, protective, and exclusive; the other progressive, eager for improvement, and inclining with Re-
formers. Even political crises are not unknown, and changes of ministers as with ourselves. It is difficult to discover what their military system is, if they have any. The well-constructed fortifications of Jeddo show some knowledge of the art of war, but none of the correspondents saw a battalion under arms. There are police, but if we can believe all that we are told, they can have but little occupation. Even of lesser crimes of the most perplexing problems. We have presented to us an old country with sa-
nals extending back, at least two thousand five hundred years, thickly peopled without a surplus population, or pampers or beggars, with a feudal aristocracy and no signs of oppression or intestinal strife, with great wealth and no poverty, with a simple, frugal, social life. Have we come upon a nation who have solved problems that have baffled the wisdom of Europe? Have we found a people who enjoy all the advantages, all the material prosperity derivable from civiliza-
tion without suffering from any of the vices or diseases, moral and physical, of old socie-
ties?
As yet, we have not penetrated beyond the surface. If the Japanese be really what they appear to be, it seems a pity that they should be subjected to European intrusion. Un-
doubtedly, we incur a heavy responsibility in bringing them into close contact with what we must call superior civilization. But the die is cast, and a higher power has decreed that no community shall be permitted to iso-
late itself from the rest of the world. In the very future of things it is not possible that Japan could much longer remain hermetically closed. Such mystery as now surrounds that wonderful country, so long self-sustained and self-supporting, will soon be dispelled. Observing travelers will follow in the train of commerce, and tell us how much of the apparent social virtues of the Japanese is lacquer, how much resin on a substantial sub-
stratum of morals. What is now clouded will be made clear by the light of investiga-
tion. Meanwhile we may wait patiently, and hope that we, at least, will play a truly Chris-
tian part towards the people whom we have constrained to admit us to free intercourse.

A Hundred Years Ago.
"One hundred years ago there was not a single white man in Ohio, Kentuckey, Indi-
ana, and Illinois territories. Then, what is now the most flourishing part of America, was as little known as the country around the mountains of the Moon. It was not till 1760 that the "Hunter of Kentuck," the gallant and the adventurous Boone, left his home in North Carolina, to become the first settler of Kentucky. The first pioneer of Ohio did not settle until twenty years ago, Canada belong-
ed to France and the whole population of the United States did not exceed a million and a half of people. A hundred years ago, the great Frederick of Prussia, was performing those exploits which have made him immor-
tal in military annals, and his little monach-
chy was sustaining a single-handed contest with Russia, Austria and France—the three great powers of Europe combined. A hun-
dred years ago, Napoleon was not born. Washington was a young and modest Virgin-
ia colonel, and the great events in the history of two worlds in which these great but disso-
similar men took leading parts were then scarce-
ly foreshadowed.
A hundred years ago, the United States were the most loyal part of the British Em-
pire, and on the political horizon no speck indicated the struggle which, within a score of years thereafter, established the greatest republic of the world. A hundred years ago, there were but four newspapers in America—steam engines had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conceptions of man. When we come to look back at it through the vista of history, we find that to the century which has passed has been allotted more important ev-
ents in the bearing upon the happiness of the world than almost any other which has elaps-
ed since the creation."

MAKING THE BEST OF THINGS.—Southey says, in one of his letters: "I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on his spectacles when about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner I make the most of my enjoy-
ments; and though I do not cast my eyes away from my troubles, I pack them in as little compass as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others.
A CURIOUS DEFENCE.—The Cincinnati Gazette says that Mrs. McMahon, the Fifth Avenue actress, has sued the proprietor of the National Theatre of that city, for $200, the contract price for her engagement of four nights. The theatre man defends upon the ground that she perpetrated a fraud in repre-
senting herself as an actress, whereas she emptied his boxes.
—Martha Morgan, a young and unusually handsome girl

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

Friday Evening, Nov. 26.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, ETC.—The money market is entirely quiet, and rates and all other matters remain as at our last report. Exchange continues very plenty, and most of the banks sell freely at ¼ ₰ cent. premium. This is a very unusual thing for Chicago, and so far as it goes, begins to look as if the long-looked for day was approaching when the balance of trade was to be in favor of this city. When this becomes actualy true for any considerable time, exchange must not only rule at par, but from the stimulable principles of trade it must sell at a high count. We can scarcely hope that this most desirable state of things is immediately to be realized; but that it is approaching and will become a fact in the no distant future we most firmly believe.

Bank discounts at the usual rates, viz., ten per cent. for desirable business paper are freely obtained. Currency is still scarce. Gold inactive at 1@1¼. Street rates 1¼@2 per cent. per month, with few transactions.

COMMERCIAL.—There was a very thin attendance on 'Change to-day, and but little business was transacted.

The Flour market is firm, and transactions, though limited, show better prices. Choice Spring Extras sold at $4.05@4.25; Good do, $3.75@3.88; and Common, $3.50. Rye Flour is nominal at $4.50@5.50.

The Wheat market was unusually dull and languid. There few or no buyers of Spring, and sales do not exceed 2,500 bu at 55@57c for No. 3, and 67c for Rejected in store. There was a good inquiry for No. 1 Red, but holders were firm, and the sales were limited at 89@90c in store. No demand for No. 2 Red.

Corn is dull and irregular—sales of No. 1 being made at 53@53c f. o. b., and 45c on track. Ear Corn is le lower. Oats are firm at 53@54c for old crop in bags on track. Barley dull and nominal at 40@43c for No. 2, and 65c for No. 1 in store. A cargo of 10,000 bu Barley was received yesterday from Racine, and there are 14,000 bushels on the way up between Buffalo and this port, on the propeliers Tonawanda and Mayflower.

Holders of Highwines have advanced their prices, and they are generally held at 21c, at which we quote a few small lots. The market in St. Louis has advanced to 22½@ per gallon, and Cincinnati to 21¾c.

The city is fairly flooded with all kinds of Poultry, and commission dealers are [at a loss what to do with the immense piles which they have on hand. The request from all is, "tell the country folks to send no more poultry till Christmas."

The receipts of hogs live and dressed, for the last forty-eight hours, foot up 10,258. The market for live hogs is quiet, with scarcely any demand for light hogs, which seem to preponderate. Heavy hogs, however, hold their own, and the yards are pretty well cleaned out. Sales of heavy, range from $4.55 to 4.75 gross, and light at $4@4.30 gross.

The continued mild weather operates against Dressed Hogs, and the market is not so brisk. Light hogs range from $4.75@5, and slow sales at that; and heavy hogs at $4.40@4.60.

The accounts we receive from all parts of Illinois and Iowa are to the effect that owing to the shortness of the corn crop, farmers are sending their hogs to market not half fattened. We saw a gentleman to-day who has been through Peoria and LaSalle Counties in this State within the past week, and he assures us that the corn crop is much shorter than commercial men generally have calculated. These reports seem to be well verified by the condition of the hogs which are arriving here—for never before were there such an array of thin-looking animals driven to market to be killed.

The Provision market remains firm. Mess Pork is in good demand at $15.50, but holders are firm at $16, at which we quote a sale of 1000 bbls, for delivery all this year at seller's option. Bulk Meats are in good demand and nominal at 5½; 7c, and 8c for Shoulders, Sides and Hams; and Green Meats, at 4½, 6¼ and 7c.

The market for Lard is firm, with a strong upward tendency. To-day we report a sale of 200 tcs, at $10.16 per 100 lbs, for delivery all this year at sellers' option.

Tallow is quiet at 9@9½c.

In another column will be found a telegraphic dispatch, giving to-day's Cincinnati Provision market.

EASTERN VIEWS REGARDING PRODUCE IN THE WEST.

The U. S. *Economist* of the 20th inst., in an article on Money, thus misunderstands itself with regard to the receipts and shipments at Milwaukee and this point:

It is wonderful, however, that the West is so backward when we observe the movement of its produce. Thus there has been delivered at Milwaukee, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 15, 36,362,788 bushels of grain, two-thirds wheat. The shipments of wheat and flour at Chicago and Milwaukee to Nov. 15, are as follows:

	1857.		1858.	
	Flour.	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat.
Chicago	120,000	1,642,207	244,429	7,864,538
Milwaukee	197,670	2,479,360	102,317	3,760,645
Total	317,670	4,121,566	346,746	11,625,183
Bushels, wheat		4,121,566		11,625,183

This supply more than compensates for the decline in prices, and there is no reason why that vast region should not pay handsomely. There appears to be no truth in the idea that farmers persist in holding grain for higher prices, even in face of alleged small crops, since the old grain has come forward more than ever. The accounts ought, therefore, to be paid well by the consumers. There is a good deal of money, no doubt, in transit in the hands of shopkeepers, who used money due their creditors.

The above is a *sample* of some articles which have appeared, from time to time in the New York papers. We had expected, however, that a paper of the commercial standing of the U. S. *Economist* would have been better posted as to the receipts and shipments at Milwaukee and Chicago, to have given light to such astounding statement as the above, setting the receipts of grain at Milwaukee to be "36,362,788 bushels, two-thirds wheat" while it follows it with a statement that the shipments of wheat is 3,759,-645 bushels. According to this, Milwaukee must have on hand a snug little pile of 13,815,518 bushels of wheat, *or consumed!*

With regard to its statement of the shipments of Flour and Wheat at Chicago, the *Economist* is likewise unfortunate. If it had looked at the Press and Tribune of the 14th inst., it would have found that the shipments of Flour for the season, up to Nov. 13th, were 379,927 bbls. Flour, instead of "244,429," as given above; and that the shipments of Wheat were 6,611,962 bushels, instead of "7,864,538." Its statement of the exports for 1857, will be found to be equally incorrect, having understated the shipments at Chicago, only to the extent of 83,000 bbls. flour, and 2,432,906 bushels wheat!

Before the *Economist* makes another attempt to write down the West, we would suggest that it be better posted; also that it would hunt up a statement published by us a week or two since, showing that the receipts of Wheat at this point from August 1st to Nov. 1, 1858, compared with 1857, show a falling off of *three million* bushels.

HOG AND PROVISION TRADE.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 25th.

The receipts of hogs during the last twenty-four hours were 14,000 head; the pens are full. Nearly all the houses are supplied for a day or two to come. The weather is neither favorable nor unfavorable, but exceedingly disagreeable for out-door business, being smoky with clouds of sleet. To-morrow is Thanksgiving day, when drovers prefer to be at home, and buyers, in many cases, desire to conform to the request of the Governor. The exchange and banking houses will be closed; the railroads will run as usual, throwing, probably, an additional ten or twelve hundred hogs from the market; the sellers short, were more confident and somewhat importunate in offering to put out contracts, and the buyers for future delivery were slightly timid. All these features combine to depress the trade, and on the whole the market to-day was blue—not decidedly so, but blue enough to warrant a reporter in saying that it was a gloomy, with a dragging tendency, requiring a good deal of effort on the part of sellers to prevent the recurrence of a panic on a small scale. On the small scale we say, for notwithstanding the disposition manifested by packers just now to hold back, they have confidence, and there are many operators in reserve to be filled, if prices should touch $5 for good hogs. A falling off in the receipts to-morrow and next day would prevent the break-down threatened at the close this evening. The sales to-day comprised about 4,000 head, at from $4.25 for light, to $4.75 for extra heavy, the latter averaging 270 lbs., closing dull at $4.70 for the heavy, and $4.50 lbs. 200 lots for which $4.56 were offered on 'change, were subsequently refused at that figure. Hogs averaging 170 lbs., were to be had at $4.40.

Gov. Packing House, Avenue B, offers again to-day, with sales of Mess Pork, on the spot, at $16.50—and great scarcity. Sales at 9 and 9c. Of the latter two sales were reported at 9¼. Shoulders and 9¼ for Hams, but the demand was freely met at the even figure, closing dull. Lard sold pretty freely at 10¾c for prime kettl. Bulk Shoulders, for the lot of Novemberg, brought 4¾c, but were dull.

From the St. Louis Democrat, 25th.

Hogs are in good demand here, with sales to-day of 110 head of light ones at $4.35, and 1,000 head heavy, for next week's delivery, at $4.35 @4.50, dividing on 300 lbs, as advance. Only 8,000@10,000 head have yet been slaughtered by our packers. The cry of "short crop," whether right or wrong, is effecting the trade all over this country. The hog cholera still prevails in some localities. A farmer in Sullivan county, Indiana, was offered $1,000 for ninety fat hogs, on Monday, and lost the entire lot by hog cholera before Wednesday.

To-day, 80 bbls. Mess Pork sold at $17, and 401 bbls at $16.50 per bbl, present delivery, a decline of 50c.—yesterday 180 bbls selling at $17, and on Monday several lots at the same,

Sales to-day at 193 tcs prime new Lard at 10c, though large lots would bring 10¼c. 60 bbls sold at 10c, and 500 tcs yesterday at private terms.

The only sale of Cut Meats reported was 6 cks hog round, at 6¾, 7¾ and 8¾ per lb, packed.

The stocks of Bacon are reduced, and holders are firm as an advance. We noted sales of new shoulders at 7c, and packed at 7¾@—held at 7¾@8. Very few clear sides in the market; sales were reported at 9¾@, and they are mostly held at 9¾@10c. Rib sides we quote at 8¾@ 9c, and hams at 12c per lb.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

Friday Evening, Nov. 26.

FREIGHTS—Railroad freights for Dressed Hogs are:—to Boston, 61.6c ₰ 100 lbs; to New York, 45.6c ₰ 100 lbs. Rinds—to Boston, 91.2c ₰ bbl; to New York, 61.6c ₰ bbl.

FLOUR—Firm, with a fair demand. Sales to-day were: 350 brls "Chicago Mills" Spring Extra, on a t.; 75 brls choice Spring Extra at 84.65; 50 brls on at 84.35; 100 brls "Wheatsheaf" do at 84.60; 50 brls "Atlantic" do at 85.00

WHEAT—Worse—Good inquiry, and holders very firm. Sales to-day were: 1,200 bu No. 1 Red at 90c in store. No demand for No. 2 Red. Sales—Very dull, and declined 1c. Sales to-day were: 450 bu No. 2 Spring at 57c in store; 500 bu do at 56c in store; 61 bags do at 55c on track; 50 bu Rejected at 47c in store.

CORN—Dull and lower,ac. Sales to-day were:—1,000 bu old No. 1 at 56c f.o.b.; 1,400 bu do at 56c in track; 700 bu do at 54c on track; 135 bags car corn at 45c delivered.

OATS—Firm. 250 bu old crop at 53c in bags on track; 100 bu do at 54c on track. New Oats nominal at 50@53c on track in bags.

RYE—550 bu choice Rye at 60c ₰ 56 lbs at depot.

BARLEY—Dull. 65c bu No. 2 in bags sold at 62c on track; No. 1 nominal at 65c in store. Choice parcels in bags nominal at 70c.

HIGHWINES—Holders very firm, and prices nominal at 21c. Sales to-day were: 160 brls at 21c.

ALCOHOL—43@45c ₰ gal.

PROVISIONS—Market firm. Sales to-day were: 1,000 city Mess Pork at 84, for delivery all this year at seller's option; 50 bbls do at 83.50 for present delivery. Green meats in good request, but buyers and sellers are apart.

LARD—200 tierces Lard at 9½@10 ₰ 100 lbs for delivery all this year at seller's option.

TALLOW—30 bels city packers' tallow at 9¼c; 20 brls country packers at 9c.

DRESSED HOGS—Market very dull for Light Hogs. Heavy Hogs in fair request. The following sales indicate the market:

25	Hogs averaging	220 lbs	at $4.50 ₰ 100 lbs
10	"	240	" 4.50
10	"	240	" 4.50
10	"	240	" 4.50